The Pittsburgh Gazett

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, November 14, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Extracts from the Speech of his Excellency ISAAC TICHENOR, *to the Legiſlature of Vermont, at the opening of the preſent Seſſion.*

"THE conſtitution and laws of our country, have made it the duty of the Legiſlature at this Seſſion to chuſe Electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States. This conſideration gives a peculiar importance to the buſineſs of this ſeſſion. Thoſe men who are to be immediately inſtrumental in the appointment of perſons, who are to fill the higheſt offices our country can beſtow, ought to be ſelected from the moſt worthy of our fellow citizens. It is ſincerely to be hoped, that the importance of the criſis may induce ſuch Electors when choſen, to unite their ſuffrages on men, who are attached to the intereſts of their country, and who are the friends of order and good government.—Should the Chief Magiſtrate of the Union be deſtitute of the virtues of a real patriot; ſhould a predilection for foreign principles, or an order for untried theories, influence him to depart from the ſober maxims of our anceſtors, and from thoſe principles of national intereſts which Waſhington recommended in his laſt legacy to the people, and which Adams has ſo happily purſued in his executive adminiſtration of general government; in a word, ſhould the firſt magiſtrate be other than an independent American, the moſt injudicious conſequences to us and our poſterity, are juſtly to be apprehended.

"All our intereſts whether public or private, are ſo inſeparably connected with the principles that regulate the conduct of mankind, the principles of morality and religion, that there cannot be any permanent proſperity in the one without a ſteady cultivation of the other; what can reſtrain the paſſions of men, regulate their views and purſuits, confine them to the bounds of reaſon, duty and integrity, produce induſtry, economy and regularity, or a ſteady obedience to the laws of our country, but ſubſtantial and permanent principles of action? and can theſe be expected or will they be found in any other principles but thoſe of morality and religion.

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(COPY.)

QUINCY, May , 1792.

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Accept of my thanks, for your reflections on the ſtate of the union, which I have read with all the pleaſure which the intelligence, information, accuracy, and elegance of the remarks on Lord Sheffield inſpired.

There is one ſecret which you muſt be careful to keep, manufactures muſt have good government. They cannot exiſt where they are without it, much leſs can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the people of America, appear to be ſo determined to have no government at all; that if you let them know the whole truth you will excite an unmanageable party againſt manufactures. Manufactures cannot much leſs thrive, without honour, fidelity, punctuality, public and private faith, a ſacred reſpect to property, and the moral obligation of promiſes and contracts; virtues and habits which never did, and never will generally prevail in any populous nation, without a deciſive, as well as an intelligent and honeſt government. The ſcience of political œconomy is but a late ſtudy, and is not yet generally underſtood among us. Though I have read moſt of the authors of reputation on the ſubject, both among the French and the Engliſh, I pretend not to have digeſted any thing relative to it, with the preciſion of a maſter. But to me it appears, that the general intereſt of agriculture in particular, as well as of the nation in general, will be promoted by a diſcreet and judicious encouragement of manufactures, and that it is not the land jobber who can be benefitted in the rapid riſe of his monopoly, by drawing every labouring hand into the wilderneſs to fell trees.

The continual acceſſion of foreigners will endanger and deſtroy our peace, if we know not how to govern them. They will moreover corrupt our elections and tear us to pieces. Sufficient to the day however, is its evil, and that day and hour it always has been, and I doubt not, always will be given us to provide againſt its dangers.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

☞ *The above has been repeatedly publiſhed in the Aurora—now read the following.*

Moutrieville, 15th September, 1800.

Meſſieurs Freneau & Paine,

A letter copied from a newſpaper of Baltimore having been inſerted in your Gazette of Saturday laſt, ſigned John Adams, and purporting from its contents to have been written to Mr. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia, in the year 1792 wherein are contained ſome comments on *my appointment as miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain*—I think it right at preſent only to ſtate, that this letter *either is a forgery* calculated for electioneering purpoſes, or *if genuine* muſt have been founded on a *miſapprehenſion of perſons*. This laſt ſuggeſtion I infer from facts alluded to in the letter, and from the ſubſequent nomination of my brother, *General Pinckney*, to two highly confidential offices by its *ſuppoſed writer*.

To my fellow citizens of South Carolina, who have ſo long honored me by teſtimonies of their confidence, I ſhould deem it unneceſſary to urge a ſyllable of *juſtification* from ſuch charges as are *implicated* in this production, however *authenticated*; but as it appears, from the time of its publication, to be calculated for more extenſive influence, I have deemed it of importance publicly to ſtate what is above, that thoſe perſons who may be unacquainted with the characters concerned, may be guarded *againſt giving credit*, either to the *authenticity* or *juſtice* of this performance, until the event of an inveſtigation, which I will immediately commence, ſhall be made public.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Philadelphia, October 27th, 1800.

Dear Sir,

IT was only on yeſterday that I received the letter you did me the honor to write to me, on the ſixteenth of September. For the friendly and reſpectful ſtyle in which it is written, I pray you to except of my hearty thanks, and you ſhall receive in my anſwer, all the ſatisfaction in my power to give.

Of the letter which is publiſhed in my name, I have no copy nor any very particular recollection. In general, I remember, that when Mr. Coxe was aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury, he was very aſſiduous in his attention to me—made many viſits at my houſe and many invitations to his own when I was at the ſeat of government, and wrote me many letters when I was abſent from it. I have alſo an indiſtinct idea of his writing me a letter, before your embarkation for Europe, expreſſing a great anxiety, that an interview ſhould take place, between you and me, before you ſhould depart, and an opinion, that it would be in my power to communicate to you ſome uſeful information, and advice, relative to the ſubject of your miſſion. As I knew of nothing that could make it neceſſary for you, to take a journey to Quincy, or for me to go to Philadelphia, it is probable, I wrote him ſomething, like the letter, that is publiſhed—This however has been manifeſtly either ſo careleſsly copied or unfaithfully printed, that I muſt refer to the original letter, which, if it is in my hand writing, will be eaſily known.

It may not be eaſy for me to give you a clear idea of the ſituation I was in, when that letter was written. In order to accompliſh this neceſſary purpoſe, as well as I can, it muſt be obſerved, that in May, 1792, it was my misfortune to be wholly unacquinted with all the gentlemen, who bear the name of Pinckney. I had never ſeen one them in my life as I can recollect, and knew not that there were more than two. When I heard of your appointment, I recollect the converſation with the Marquis of Carmarthen, now Duke of Leeds, and imagined it probable, that his Lordſhip might have intimated directly or indirectly to ſome one near the Preſident, that one of the Mr. Pinckey's would be agreeable at Court. I never had an idea of any other influence, than that, which is very common in Europe, when one government cauſe intimations to be given to another, that the appointment of ſome particular gentleman would be agreeable. And I now fully believe, that my ſuſpicion of even that kind of influence was wholly unfounded in reality, though it had then ſome color, in appearance. The other inſinuation, concerning the Pinckney family, had no other foundation than this:—When I received my commiſſion to the Court of St. James's. I obſerved in it a limitation to three years. As I could not recollect any example of this before, I was at a loſs for the reaſon of it, but as I did not intend at that time to remain in Europe, for ſo long a time as three years, I thought very little of it, until afterwards on my arrival in London, in 1785, I received information without inquiry, that Mr. Pinckney, a member of Congreſs from South Carolina, had ſaid, that the limitation to three years had been inſerted in my commiſſion for the purpoſe of getting rid of me, that the miſſion to London was too good a thing for me, and that the intention was, as ſoon as I could be removed to ſend a Mr. Pinckney of Carolina in my room. When I heard of a Mr. Pinckney's appointment, this London information came into my mind and diverted me, becauſe I ſuppoſed Mr. Pinckney after eight years had carried his point, and occaſioned the ſentiment expreſſed in the letter, which, from the ſportive, playful careleſs air of it throughout, muſt be eaſily perceived to have been confidential. It may be eaſily aſcertained, who was the Mr. Pinckney, who was a member of Congreſs in 1784 or 1785, when my commiſſion was granted, and dated, and when the limitation to three years was inſerted.

On this occaſion, it is but juſtice and duty in me to declare, that I have not at this time the ſmalleſt reaſon to believe or ſuſpect, that you or your brother ever ſolicited any appointment under government abroad or at home, that the whole conduct of both as far as it has come to my knowledge (and I have had conſiderable opportunities to know the conduct of both ſince 1792) has ſhown minds candid, able and independent, wholly free from any kind of influence from Britain, and from any improper bias in favor of that country or any other; and that both have rendered, with honor and dignity to themſelves, great and important ſervices to our country. And I will add in the ſincerity of my heart, that I know of no two gentlemen, whoſe characters and conduct are more deſerving of confidence.

I cannot conclude without obſerving that we are fallen on evil times—on evil times indeed are we fallen, if every private converſation is immediately to be betrayed and miſrepreſented in the newſpapers, and if every frivolous and confidential letter is to be dragged by the hand of treachery from its oblivion of eight years, and publiſhed by malice and revenge, for purpoſes of making miſchief.

I am, SIR,
With great truth and regard,
Your friend and humble ſervant,
JOHN ADAMS.

The Honorable
THOMAS PINCKNEY, Eſq.
Charleſton, South Carolina.

As your letter has been ſo long on its way to me, I ſhall publiſh this anſwer immediately, which I hope you will excuſe.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

EARNESTLY *requeſts thoſe indebted to him more than three months to make payment before the 15th day of December next, as no further indulgence will be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 3, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence

War Aſpect.

LONDON, September 9.

We received this morning by expreſs,
ris papers to the 7th inſtant.
The following is the only intelligence
portance contained in theſe papers:

Rupture of the Armiſtice.

H. Q. at Soden, near Fra
10 Fructidor, August 28

Order of the day in the Batavian arm
The army is informed, that the empero
ing refuſed to ſubſcribe to the conditions
preliminaries of peace, which had been ſig
his plenipotentiary at Paris, the governmen
der the neceſſity of continuing the war. T
miſtice is in conſequence broken off, and
ceaſe to have effect the 20th inſtant (Sept
7), at one in the afternoon.
The general officers, and chiefs of corps
profit by this interval to paſs the troops in re
and to diſpoſe every thing in ſuch a manne
they may be able to march and fight as ſo
they ſhall receive orders.

STRASBURGH, September 1.

It is ſaid that the Auſtrian Generals were
much ſurpriſed at this intelligence, and tha
hope of the Emperor being ſtill willing, to
the preliminaries concluded at Paris, is almoſ
eral.
An extraordinary courier from Paris p
through this city on his way to Vienna.
It is ſaid that Ruſſia and Pruſſia will m
100,000 men in order to force the Emperor to
clude a peace.

Confirmation of the aſſaſſination of Kleber.

PARIS, September 6.

Government has received by the ſhip C
from Egypt, official letters from the army.

General Menou to Buonaparte.

"H. Q. Cairo, July 3, 1800.

"Citizen Conſul,
"A horrible event which has few exampl
the annals of hiſtory has raiſed me to the pro
onal command of the army of the Eaſt. Ge
al Kleber was aſſaſſinated the 14th June laſt.
wretch diſpatched from Gaza about 48 days
by the Aga of the Janiſſaries of the Ottoman a
pierced with four thruſts of a poignard the Ge
al in chief, at the moment when he was wal
with citizen Protain the architect, upon the
race, which from the garden of head quarters c
mands a view of the place Ezbekier. Cit
Protain, in attempting to defend the general,
pierced with ſix ſtrokes of a poignard.—The
blow which Kleber received was mortal. He
fallen. Protain is ſtill alive. The general,
was giving orders for the repair of the head-q
ters, and of the garden, had with him no aid
camp, none of the corps of guides.
"It was his wiſh to be alone. He was fo
expiring. The aſſaſſin, diſcovered under a l
of rubbiſh, and brought to the head quarters,
knowledged that he had been ſolicited to com
the crime by the Aga of the Janiſſaries of the
toman army commanded by the Grand Vizie
perſon. The Vizier, unable to conquer the Fre
fairly in arms, employed for his revenge the d
ger, the weapon of cowards. The aſſaſſin ca
himſelf Soleyman el Alepi.—He came from Al
po, arrived at Cairo after having croſſed the de
on a dromedary, he lodged at the Grand Moſ
Eleazor, from which he came out daily to wa
an opportunity to commit the crime. He conf
ed his ſecret to four ſubordinate cheiks of the l
who ſought to divert him from his purpoſe, b
who, not having informed againſt him, have be
arreſted in conſequence of the depoſitions of t
aſſaſſin condemned to death, and executed
17th of laſt month."
[Menou then relates the trial and execution
the aſſaſſin, and his confidents—the former w
impaled and the latter beheaded. It appears
general Menou's letter that general Kleber l
capitulated a ſecond time, (April 21ſt) for the
vacuation of Egypt. Since then Menou is dete
mined to preſerve to the Republic the magni
cent colony of Egypt."]

LONDON, September 11.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The point in diſcuſſion between this count
and France, is the demand of an armiſtice by ſe
The Chief Conſul has expreſſed his willingneſs
treat with Great Britain and Auſtria jointly, pr
vided that demand is exceeded to. Undoubte
ly an armiſtice by ſea would be much more
vantageous to France than to Great Britain, b
cauſe it would enable the former to obtain man
naval ſupplies of which the combined fleets a
in want, and which they cannot procure duri
the blockade of Breſt. But there is one poi

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The Duke of Leeds, once enquired of me very kindly, after his claſs mates at Weſtminſter ſchool, the two Pinckneys, which induces me to conclude, that our new ambaſſador has many powerful old friends in England. Whether this is a recommendation of him for the office or not, I have other reaſons to believe that his family have had their eyes fixed upon the embaſſy of St. James's for many years, even before I was ſent there, and that they contributed to limit the duration of my commiſſion to three years, in order to make way for themſelves to ſucceed me. I wiſh they may find as much honour and pleaſure in it as they expected, and that the public may derive from it, dignity and utility. But knowing as I do, the long intrigue, and ſuſpecting as I do, much Britiſh influence in the appointment, were I in any executive department I ſhould take the liberty to keep a vigilant eye upon them.

Accept of my thanks, for your reflections on the ſtate of the union, which I have read with all the pleaſure which the intelligence, information, accuracy, and elegance of the remarks on Lord Sheffield inſpired.

There is one ſecret which you muſt be careful to keep, manufactures muſt have good government. They cannot exiſt where they are without it, much leſs can they be introduced where they are not. But a great part of the people of America, appear to be ſo determined to have no government at all; that if you let them know the whole truth you will excite an unmanageable party againſt manufactures. Manufactures cannot much leſs thrive, without honour, fidelity, punctuality, public and private faith, a ſacred reſpect to property, and the moral obligation of promiſes and contracts; virtues and habits which never did, and never will generally prevail in any populous nation, without a deciſive, as well as an intelligent and honeſt government. The ſcience of political œconomy is but a late ſtudy, and is not yet generally underſtood among us. Though I have read moſt of the authors of reputation on the ſubject, both among the French and the Engliſh, I pretend not to have digeſted any thing relative to it, with the preciſion of a maſter. But to me it appears, that the general intereſt of agriculture in particular, as well as of the nation in general, will be promoted by a diſcreet and judicious encouragement of manufactures, and that it is not the land jobber who can be benefitted in the rapid riſe of his monopoly, by drawing every labouring hand into the wilderneſs to fell trees.

The continual acceſſion of foreigners will endanger and deſtroy our peace, if we know not how to govern them. They will moreover corrupt our elections and tear us to pieces. Sufficient to the day however, is its evil, and that day and how it always has been, and doubt not, always will be given us to provide againſt its dangers.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

☞ *The above has been repeatedly publiſhed the Aurora—now read the following.*

Moultrieville, 15th September, 1800.

Meſſieurs Freneau & Paine,

A letter copied from a newſpaper of Baltimore having been inſerted in your Gazette of Saturday laſt, ſigned John Adams, and purporting from its contents to have been written to Mr. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia, in the year 1792 wherein are contained ſome comments on my *appointment as miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain*—I think it right at preſent only to ſtate, that this letter *either is a forgery* calculated for electioneering purpoſes, or *if genuine* muſt have been founded on a *miſapprehenſion of perſons*. This laſt ſuggeſtion I infer from facts alluded to in the letter, and from the ſubſequent nomination of my brother, *General Pinckney*, to two highly confidential offices by its *ſuppoſed writer*.

To my fellow citizens of South Carolina, who have ſo long honoured me by teſtimonies of their confidence, I ſhould deem it unneceſſary to urge a ſyllable of *juſtification* from ſuch charges as are *implicated* in this production, however *authenticated*; but as it appears, from the time of its publication, to be calculated for more extenſive influence, I have deemed it of importance publicly to ſtate what is above, that thoſe perſons who may be unacquainted with the characters concerned, may be guarded *againſt giving credit*, either to the *authenticity* or *juſtice* of this performance, until the event of an inveſtigation, which I will immediately commence, ſhall be made public.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

Philadelphia, October 27th, 1800.

Dear Sir,

IT was only on yeſterday that I received the letter you did me the honor to write to me, on the ſixteenth of September. For the friendly and reſpectful ſtyle in which it is written, I pray you to accept of my hearty thanks, and you ſhall receive in my anſwer, all the ſatisfaction in my power to give.

Of the letter which is publiſhed in my name, I have no copy nor any very particular recollection. In general, I remember, that when Mr. Coxe was aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury, he was very aſſiduous in his attention to me—made many viſits at my houſe and many Invitations to his own when I was at the ſeat of government, and wrote me many letters when I was abſent from it. I have alſo an indiſtinct idea of his writing me a letter, before your embarkation for Europe, expreſſing a great anxiety, that an interview ſhould take place, between you and me, before you ſhould depart, and an opinion, that it would be in my power to communicate to you ſome uſeful information, and advice, relative to the ſubject of your miſſion. As I knew of nothing that could make it neceſſary for you, to take a journey to Quincy, or for me to go to Philadelphia, it is probable, I wrote him ſomething, like the letter, that is publiſhed—This however has been manifeſtly either ſo careleſsly copied or unfaithfully printed, that I muſt refer to the original letter, which, if it is in my hand writing, will be eaſily known.

It may not be eaſy for me to give you a clear idea of the ſituation I was in, when that letter was written. In order to accompliſh this neceſſary purpoſe, as well as I can, it muſt be obſerved, that in May, 1792, it was my misfortune to be wholly unacquainted with all the gentlemen, who bear the name of Pinckney. I had never ſeen one them in my life as I can recollect, and knew not that there were more than two. When I heard of your appointment, I recollected the converſation with the Marquis of Carmarthen, now Duke of Leeds, and imagined it probable that his Lordſhip might have intimated directly or indirectly to ſome one near the Preſident, that one of the Mr. Pinckey's would be agreeable at Court. I never had an idea of any other influence, than that, which is very common in Europe, when one government cauſe intimations to be given to another, that the appointment of ſome particular gentleman would be agreeable. And I now fully believe, that the ſuſpicion of even that kind of influence was wholly unfounded in reality, though it had then ſome color, in appearance. The other inſinuation, concerning the Pinckney family, had no other foundation than this:—When I received my commiſſion to the Court of St. James's. I obſerved in it a limitation to three years. As I did not recollect any example of this before, I was at a loſs for the reaſon of it, but as I did not intend at that time to remain in Europe, ſo long a time as three years, I thought very little of it. until afterwards on my arrival in London, in 1785, I received information without inquiry, that Mr. Pinckney, a member of Congreſs from South Carolina, had ſaid, that "the limitation to three years had been inſerted in my commiſſion for the purpoſe of getting rid of me, that the miſſion to London was too good a thing for me, and that the intention was, as ſoon as I could be removed to ſend a Mr. Pinckney of Carolina in my room. When I heard of a Mr. Pinckney's appointment, this London information came into my mind and diverted me, becauſe I ſuppoſed Mr. Pinckney after eight years had carried his point, and occaſioned the ſentiment expreſſed in the letter, which, from the ſportive, playful careleſs air of it throughout, muſt be eaſily perceived to have been confidential. It may be eaſily aſcertained, who was the Mr. Pinckney, who was a member of Congreſs in 1784 or 1785, when my commiſſion was granted, and dated, and when the limitation to three years was inſerted.

On this occaſion, it is but juſtice and duty in me to declare, that I have not at this time the ſmalleſt reaſon to believe or ſuſpect, that you or your brother ever ſolicited any appointment under government abroad or at home, that the whole conduct of both as far as it has come to my knowledge (and I have had conſiderable opportunities to know the conduct of both ſince 1792) has ſhown minds candid, able and independent, wholly free from any kind of influence from Britain, and from any improper bias in favor of that country or any other; and that both have rendered, with honor and dignity to themſelves, great and important ſervices to our country. And I will add in the ſincerity of my heart, that I know of no two gentlemen, whoſe characters and conduct are more deſerving of confidence.

I cannot conclude without obſerving that we are fallen on evil times—on evil times indeed are we fallen, if every private converſation is immediately to be betrayed and miſrepreſented in the newſpapers, and if every frivolous and confidential letter is to be dragged by the hand of treachery from its oblivion of eight years, and publiſhed by malice and revenge, for purpoſes of making miſchief.

I am, SIR,
With great truth and regard,
Your friend and humble ſervant,
JOHN ADAMS.

The Honorable
THOMAS PINCKNEY, Eſq.
Charleſton, South Carolina.

As your letter has been ſo long on its way to me, I ſhall publiſh this anſwer immediately, which I hope you will excuſe.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

EARNESTLY *requeſts thoſe indebted to him more than three months to make payment before the 15th day of December next, as no further indulgence will be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 3, 1800.

Foreign Intelligence

War Aſpect.

LONDON, September 9.

We received this morning by expreſs, ris papers to the 7th inſtant.

The following is the only intelligence portance contained in theſe papers:

Rupture of the Armiſtice.

H. Q. at Soden, near Fra
10 Fructidor, Auguſt 28

Order of the day in the Batavian arm

The army is informed, that the empero ing refuſed to ſubſcribe to the conditions preliminaries of peace, which had been ſig his plenipotentiary at Paris, the governmen der the neceſſity of continuing the war. T miſtice is in conſequence broken off, and ceaſe to have effect the 20th inſtant (Sept 7,) at one in the afternoon.

The general officers, and chiefs of corp profit by this interval to paſs the troops in and to diſpoſe every thing in ſuch a manne they may be able to march and fight as fo they ſhall receive orders.

STRASBURGH, September 1.

It is ſaid that the Auſtrian Generals were much ſurpriſed at this intelligence, and tha hope of the Emperor being ſtill willing to the preliminaries concluded at Paris, is almoſ eral.

An extraordinary courier from Paris through this city on his way to Vienna.

It is ſaid that Ruſſia and Pruſſia will 100,000 men in order to force the Emperor to clude a peace.

Confirmation of the aſſaſſination of Kleber.

PARIS. September 6.

Government has received by the ſhip C from Egypt, official letters from the army.

General Menou to Buonaparte.

"H. Q. Cairo, July 3, 1800.

"Citizen Conſul,

"A horrible event which has few exampl the annals of hiſtory has raiſed me to the pro onal command of the army of the Eaſt. Ge al Kleber was aſſaſſinated the 14th June laſt. wretch diſpatched from Gaza about 48 days by the Aga of the Janiſſaries of the Ottoman a pierced with four thruſts of a poignard the Ge al in chief, at the moment when he was wal with citizen Protain the architect, upon the race, which from the garden of head quarters c mands a view of the place Ezbekier. Cit Protain, in attempting to defend the general, pierced with ſix ſtrokes of a poignard.—The blow which Kleber received was mortal. He fallen. Protain is ſtill alive. The general, was giving orders for the repair of the head q ters, and of the garden, had with him no aid camp, none of the corps of guides.

"It was his wiſh to be alone. He was fo expiring. The aſſaſſin, diſcovered under a h of rubbiſh, and brought to the head quarters, knowledged that he had been ſolicited to com the crime by the Aga of the Janiſſaries of the toman army commanded by the Grand Vizie perſon. The Vizier, unable to conquer the Fre fairly in arms, employed for his revenge the d ger, the weapon of cowards. The aſſaſſin cal himſelf Soleyman el Alepi.—He came from Al po, arrived at Cairo after having croſſed the de on a dromedary, he lodged at the Grand Moſ Eleazor, from which he came out daily to wa an opportunity to commit the crime. He conf ed his ſecret to four ſubordinate cheiks of the l who ſought to divert him from his purpoſe, b who, not having informed againſt him, have be arreſted in conſequence of the depoſitions of t aſſaſſin condemned to death, and executed 17th of laſt month."

[Menou then relates the trial and execution the aſſaſſin, and his confidents—the former v impaled and the latter beheaded. It appears general Menou's letter that general Kleber l capitulated a ſecond time, (April 21ſt) for the vacuation of Egypt. Since then Menou is dete mined" to preſerve to the Republic the magn cent colony of Egypt."]

LONDON, September 11.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The point in diſcuſſion between this count and France, is the demand of an armiſtice by ſe The Chief Conſul has expreſſed his willingneſs treat with Great Britain and Auſtria jointly, pr vided that demand is exceeded to. Undoubte ly an armiſtice by ſea would be much more vantageous to France than to Great Britain, b cauſe it would enable the former to obtain ma naval ſupplies of which the combined fleets a in want, and which they cannot procure duri the blockade of Breſt. But there is one poi is ſhou'd not be excluded from our conſidera

The equinoctial gales will ſet in ſoon, and [illegible] ſequence of the [illegible] France will then be [illegible] all the neceſſaries ſhe is in want of [illegible] ſhips and ſquadrons. There is an thing which deſerves to be conſidered.—Is deemed a deſirable object to negociate y with Auſtria? Undoubtedly it is.—We therefore take into the account, that the ſu ity of advantage in the armiſtice between and France, is on the ſide of the former, we muſt ſet all the advantages with our envoys, againſt the benefits which would ac to France from an armiſtice with this coun We ſaid yeſterday, and every thing tends nfirm our opinion, that it is to bring the que of this Armiſtice to this point that Bona te has given notice to Auſtria of the termin of the Armiſtice by Land. If we acce s demand, hoſtilities will not be renewed, joint negociation will be immediately open —There is another queſtion of material im nce. It is of ſingular advantage to a nation e outſet of negociation to give a proof of her g influenced by a ſincere deſire for peace. a proof we ſhould afford to France, and to Europe, by conſenting to an armiſtice, be e it would be obvious that we could only be ated by motives of the moſt pacific nature.

BRITISH EXPEDITION.

We have received ſome information which igh it may not enable us to throw any ſtrong t upon the deſtination of the expedition un Sir James Pulteney after the failure of the ck upon Ferrol, points out the courſe the dron ſteered. On the 30th ult. the boats of ſquadron cut a French privateer out of Vigo. that day, therefore, the armament muſt have n off that place. The privateer has arrived Plymouth, but we cannot learn that any attack been made, or is intended upon Vigo. Of t advantage the poſſeſſion of it would be to us, are at a loſs to conjecture. It is certainly not rong place. For our parts we are not inclined ny much attention to any of the conjectures h have been formed with reſpect to the ulti e object of the expedition. Vigo, Teneriffe, lta, Egypt, have all been mentioned. But ms to us to be a more probable conjecture, the troops are going to Portugal.

Admiral Keith is ſaid to be gone to Minorca ing away the Engliſh troops.—Bonaparte ap es of the late revolution in Switzerland—and ells no conſtitution may be eſtabliſhed till af peace, as her territory may be altered.—eral Abercrombie is at Leghorn with troops eſponding with the Auſtrian General Melas. French have again poſſeſſion of Romagno.—aparte is ſaid to expect to ſend the fleets out Breſt, when the equinoctial gales prevail.—per Tandy is again indicted.—The report of nge of Miniſtry at Vienna gains ground.—The Alpine Conſtitution is finiſhed but not to arried into operation till peace.—Bonaparte nt Duroc to Berlin on a miſſion.—Admiral Winter is the Batavian Charge des Affairs at .—The Engliſh are getting freſh troops in [illegible] for embarkation.—One paper reports 60,000 troops are to go by the way of the [illegible] to drive the banditti French out of [illegible].—A line of gun boats is moored before the [illegible], Hamoaze and Cawſand Bay.

on a review, therefore, of the whole queſ not blind to the benefits France would en t believing that thoſe benefits would be ced by the prevention of the renewal of hoſ es between France and Auſtria, by the ad ges of a joint negociation, and by the proof ould afford of our ſincerity, we are of opi that it would be a wiſe policy to aſſent to propoſal of the Chief Conſul. [☞ Di es were received from France, September 3.]

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

Liſbon mail arrived this morning, brought the Alphonſo packet in twelve days. ivate letters inform us that all hopes of between France and Portugal are at an the latter have rejected the Chief Conſul's An invaſion is expected.—General Ber and his ſuite have arrived at Madrid— t was applied for by the General to proceed ſbon in order to have a conference with ince Regent. The requeſt however wa d, becauſe it was ſuſpected that Berthier's ject was to reconnoitre the ſtate of the ry. The communications between the s of Liſbon and Madrid are frequent. Ge Abercrombie is expected at Liſbon with o men. The ſituation of Portugal is re nted, in the letters by the mail, to be de te. Proviſions are ſcarce, and the vintage well have entirely failed.

NMARK AND GREAT-BRITAIN.

vernment have declared that the ſtatement ined in the letters brought by the Hamburgh of the conditions of the convention between ountry and Denmark, is erroneous in almoſt reſpect. No part of the convention what ever ſtipulates that the damages ſuſtained y Daniſh frigate ſhall be repaid at the ex of Great-Britain; nor is there any reſerv ed by Denmark for its convoys to the Me nean. The only point which was in diſ between this country and Denmark, the of attempting, by ſending convoys, to t Daniſh veſſels from ſearch, has been ad entirely to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty's ment.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, October 21.

ELECTION.

"When the righteous bear rule, the people rejoice."—We therefore congratulate the people of the Third Middle Diſtrict, that they yeſterday made choice of Nathan Read, for their Repreſentative in Congreſs, as appears by the following ſtatement of votes:

Read,	1567
Crowninſhield	1364

The whole number of votes being 2939, 1470 make a majority; Mr. Read having 1567, is therefore choſen.

Captain George Crowinſhield, ſenior, contended in the meeting, that FOREIGNERS ſhould be admitted to vote!!—But the Selectmen determined otherwiſe.

A TRUE JACOBIN TRICK.

In order to render the votes of Mr. Read nugatory, a large number were brought to the Court-houſe yeſterday and circulated with the name of Nathaniel, inſtead of Nathan; ſix of which were put in, when Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch diſcovered the impoſition and put a ſtop to it.

Major Robinſon, in communicating the Lynn votes, adds the following note:—"A quantity of ſpare votes for Captain Jacob Crowninſhield, gratuitouſly furniſhed by a mail carrier from Salem, may be had again, if applied for ſoon."

To the Beverly liſt of votes was annexed the following remark:—"By this you will ſee that in one town in Eſſex there's no change."

William Tuck, Eſq. who communicated to us the Mancheſter votes, obſerves; "There is this time no fool in the play."

NEW-LONDON, October 22.

Arrived, United States ſhip Connecticut, of 24 guns, Moſes Tryon, Eſq. commander laſt from St. Thomas's, in 18 days, from a cruiſe of 12 months; the crew are in perfect health.—Since her departure from this port, three men only have died by ſickneſs and one by accident. She has captured three enemy's veſſels, recaptured five American, and in company three Americans. Her foremaſt and bowſprit are ſprung.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Extract of a letter from the American Conſul at Bourdeaux, to a reſpectable houſe in this city, received by the Benjamin Franklin, arrived at Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 30, 1800.

"The envoys of the United States, continue in Paris ſtill. The negociation is, I believe, purſuing with more celerity than heretofore and authorizes the expectation of a ſpeedy and favourable reſult."

We received ſome days ſince a St. Domingo paper of the 8th ult. from our correſpondent at Cape Francois, and have thought the following paper worthy a place in the New York Gazette, which is tranſlated for it.

Head Quarters September 1, 1800.

TOUSAINT L'OUVERTURE, *Commander in Chief of the Army of St. Domingo, to the Republic Army, which I have confided to the care of General Deſſalines againſt the Inſurgents of the South, commanded by Rigaud.*

Generals, Officers and Patriots! Your conduct, your ſubmiſſion, your moderation, and that bravery you have ever diſplayed in defending the ſacred cauſe of liberty againſt the wretch who has inſulted and attacked it, have compelled him to abandon a country which he has often drenched with the blood of his fellow citizens. I, therefore, declare, that you have deſerved well of your country.

Language cannot enable me to expreſs the meaſure of my ſatiſfaction. Soldiers of liberty, with the magnanimity of freemen, you have defended liberty againſt the deadly blows with which ſhe has been threatened. You have conquered, and nothing on your part is required, but a continuance of your good conduct to enſure the affection and eſteem of your grateful fellow citizens.

That the glory with which you are envelope may be never tarniſhed by an unworthy deed, I have ordered that a ſtandard be given to each brigade, on which ſhall be inſcribed in large characters the name of its commander with the following records:

DISCIPLINE, VALOUR, AND SUBORDINATION,

Have gained the Victory.

Often, my friends, ſhall you turn your eyes on this inſcription. It will preſerve you from diſhonour, the inevitable reſult of inſubordination, and defective diſcipline.

The God of armies has not yet deſerted us in battle; and after having returned thanks to Almighty God for his infinite mercies, each military corps ſhall immediately return to its reſpective garriſon. I have therefore ordered the commandants of garriſons to prepare to meet the different commanders of brigades, according to the inſtructions they have previouſly received, and to conduct them formally to the city, where they ſhall immediately repair to the temple of our God, to whom they ſhall repeat their unfeigned thanks, for his great goodneſs in having deigned to preſerve that glory which you have ſo nobly acquired by your valour and your arms. You ſhall there ſupplicate the holy protection of the Supreme arbiter of the Univerſe. It will give you ſtrength and courage. You have conquered, but it is to God, that you are indebted for your exploits, for ſuch has been his will.—Therefore, my friends, remember your creator and his divine commands, for he doth all things and we can do nothing ourſelves. Pray him likewiſe for your departed *brethren in arms*, who have fallen in a ſacred and lawful cauſe.

My brave ſoldiers, your [illegible] be worthy of the paſt, be te[illegible] and obſerve the laws of diſc[illegible]

tion. Regard ever citizen as a brother, without diſtinction; but be never ſeduced by the machinations of the wicked. Never harbour for a moment the rankling ſpirit of revenge; and above all things reſpect the perſons and property of individuals, and ſee that others reſpect them.

Long live the French Republic and the army of St Domingo.

(Signed)

TOUSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.

INCENDIARIES.—

The Citizens of Philadelphia, are cautioned to beware of thoſe deteſtable peſts of Society. The Fire which alarmed the inhabitants on Wedneſday evening, and which deſtroyed ſo much of the property of Mr. Nathan Smith and others, was the diabolical work of an Incendiary. The fire was firſt diſcovered to proceed from the apartment in which the hay was kept, adjoining the ſtable, under the Carpenter's ſhop. None of the family had been in any part of the building after dark, nor had they any fire in it during the day.

Extract of a letter from on board the frigate Philadelphia.

"Our ſhip ſails better than any of thoſe on the windward ſtation, excepting the Preſident, Commodore Truxton, with which we have not yet had a trial.

"On the 16th September we diſcovered 3 ſail to windward of us, a brig and two ſhips; we were then cruizing to windward of Antigua. We chaſed ſeveral hours, until night came on when we loſt ſight of them. We have not ſince heard what they were.

"The crew is in remarkable good health."

American Gallantry.

Extract of a letter from Captain Hoggard, of the ſhip Louiſa, to his owners in this city, dated Gibralter, Auguſt 23, 1800.

On the morning of the 11th inſt. we made Cape Spartal, after a favourable though rather ſlow paſſage; the next day the wind changed to the eaſtward, and blew with ſuch force, as to keep me and ſeveral veſſels then in ſight, beating on and off for nine days. On the evening of the 19th it changed and came round to the weſtward; but it was ſo light, that though we did every thing to make the beſt advantage of it, we found ourſelves at day-light but a ſmall diſtance advanced off the Tariffa. At the ſame time we diſcovered ſeveral French and Spaniſh privateers and gun boats making the beſt uſe of their ſails and ſweeps to get out. There were then four American brigs in ſight, one near the Spaniſh ſhore, and three aſtern of us: two of the latter we had ſpoke ſome days before; they were the Greyhound, from Boſton, and the Huntreſs from New York; the others were unknown to us.—Several of the privateers fired at the brig in ſhore, who appeared to be without guns, and at length a gun boat approaching very cloſe, ſhe was obliged to ſtrike. Two of the privateers then ſtood to the weſtward, and as they paſſed fired at the Greyhound; but, as ſome other ſails had hove in ſight, they left her to their companions, who thinking ſhe would at any time become an eaſy prey, as well as the other two brigs that were unarmed, bore directly down on us, accompanied by the gun boat that had viſited the brig ſhe took, only to put a few men on board. As they both ſailed very faſt, and made uſe of their ſweeps, they were ſoon up with us; and at 6 A. M. began their fire, which we returned. After a continual firing for ſix glaſſes, finding they had cut our rigging in ſuch a manner as to make our ſhip perfectly unmanageable, the privateer made an attempt to board on our ſtern, while the gun boat lay upon our larboard quarter, and kept up a conſtant fire at about piſtol ſhot. They firſt attempted to enter at the cabin windows, and burſt them with their muſkets, but were repulſed. They then tried upon our ſtarboard quarter, but thoſe who got on the ſides were forced back. They then laſhed their bowſprit to our mizen chains, but the ſhip taking a broad ſheer, it broke, and ſwinging round, they were brought directly under our quarter guns, which was conſtantly fired at them loaded with grape, and accompanied with three cheers, when they made the beſt of their way to the Spaniſh ſhore attended by the[ir] and the gun boat. They had ſcarcely left us when a veſſel with Spaniſh colours, came out, and fired ſeveral ſhot at us; but on being anſwered, and finding us in a better diſpoſition for other action than our ſhattered appearance denoted, thought proper to return. During the engagement we had the pleaſure to ſee the three brigs eſcape.

The privateer (as we have learned from ſeveral perſons who came from Algeziras, where ſhe put in after leaving us) acknowledged having eleven killed and thirteen wounded, moſt of them dangerouſly: among the former was the lieutenant, who was ſhot in our ſhrouds; and among the latter their commander, who had been formerly a captain in the French army; he had loſt one arm before, and now received a ball in the other. In the gun boat they had one killed. We think their loſs muſt have been greater, as moſt of the time they were very cloſe, and we fired principally grape and canniſter ſhot. The privateer had three maſts with latine ſails: mounted two braſs long twenty four pounders in her bow, and eight nines in her waiſt, with ſwivels, and was full of men.

On board our ſhip, I was the only perſon hurt by a ball of nine oz. penetrating my right ſhoulder, and has ſince been extracted from my back. But our rigging is a perfect wreck; all our ſhrouds, ſtays, braces, &c. are cut to pieces, and many of the ſpars entirely deſtroyed. Our fore-top gallant ſail (one of the leaſt expoſed) has nearly [illegible] ſhot holes in it. Our cook was twice ſhot [illegible]y.

I need not mention the bravery of my officers and men. They have already been overpowered with the praiſes of the inhabitants and ſoldiery of this place, (for the action from firſt to laſt, was in their view) and the Governor himſelf has done me the honour of a viſit, to expreſs his approbation of their conduct. [illegible] we experienced [illegible] attention [illegible]

every one. The Commiſſioner of the Navy [illegible] permitted us to ſail into the King's Mole, and offers us any thing that will ſuit us to refit from the naval ſtores.

[The Louiſa mounts twelve ſixes, with [illegible] men.]

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 180

On Friday laſt marched through this town, under the command of Colonel Strong, the Federal troops, (amounting to about 500) which were encamped near this place, and embarked on board of boats to deſcend the river for the place fixed on for their winter quarters, which we underſtand was to have been near the mouth of the Ohio. We are ſince informed, that counter-orders have been received from the Commander in Chief, and that the troops will remain in the neighbourhood of this place during the winter. They had proceeded only about [illegible] miles down the river when theſe orders were received.

ISAAC WEAVER, is re choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State.—We have this information from a gentleman who paſſed through Lancaſter on the 6th inſtant—The Legiſlature had not then entered upon the buſineſs for which they were convened by the Governor's Proclamation.

A gentlemen from Lancaſter has favoured us with a hand bill printed in that town on Thurſday the 6th inſtant, from which we extract the following—

From the (Philadelphia) True American.

Laſt evening arrived at the Point, the Ship America, Captain Swaine, from London, [illegible] days from the Downs, and 18 from land to land. In this veſſel came ſeveral paſſengers, one of whom politely handed us a file of London papers to the 9th of October. Theſe papers contain a variety of intereſting matter. The London Courier of the 6th October, contains lengthy details of the Surrender of Malta.—

PARIS, September 2[illegible].

Army of Batavia, Right Wing.

Order of the Day of the 1ſt Vendemaire.

The army is informed, that there is a prolongation of the Armiſtice for 45 days, on condition of the ſurrender of the three places of Ulm, Ingoldſtadt, and Philipſburg; which has been conſented to by the Emperor.

(Signed) ANDROSSI.

October 3.

A Convention of Amity and Commerce, between the French Republic and the United States of America, was ſigned the day before yeſterday by the French Plenipotentiaries, Joſeph Bonaparte, C. P. Claret, Fleriou, and Roederer, and the American Commiſſioners, Oliver Elſworth, W. R. Davy, and W. V. Murray. (Official.)

It was leſs neceſſary to revert to the paſt, than to revive between the two Nations uſeful and honourable relations: The Treaty has fulfilled the object. The French Miniſters convinced that the proſperity of America could not but add to the proſperity of France, have been led particularly to conſecrate maxims moſt favourable to the rights of neutrality, and moſt conformable to the regulations of 1778. The Firſt Conſul, in reſtoring force to that regulation [illegible] months ago, fulfilled the wiſh of Juſtice and of Europe: And undoubtedly it will be delightful to him to evince himſelf anew, faithful to his principles, by ratifying the treaty concluded by the Miniſters of the Republic at a moment when Europe reſounds with the violation of neutral flags. The American Miniſters on their ſide appreciated the advantage of being allied to a nation governed, at length, with wiſdom and firmneſs. Every thing announces, that a firm and durable friendſhip is about to reanimate the mutual commerce of the two nations.

It is ſaid that Joſeph Buonaparte, Counſellor of State, is to go to the Congreſs at Luneville as negociator on the part of the French Republic.

AUGSBURGH, September 27.

It has been this day announced, as certain that the Emperor has ſigned the Preliminaries of Peace; but that they are to be kept ſecret. It is added, that they differ, in their tenor, from thoſe ſigned at Paris.

LONDON, October 6.

Diſpatches from Paris announce, that a Convention of Amity and Commerce, was ſigned on the 1ſt inſtant, between the Miniſters on the part of the French Republic, and the Commiſſioners of the United States of America.

Of all men the moſt ſtubborn in error, the moſt peſtilent in ſpreading it, are the mealy-mouthed moderates, the NO PARTY men, who tell you that information is a worker of miracles among the people. They tell you that political error proceeds only from want of light. They believe or pretend to believe that one might reaſon or coax down Jacobins as eaſy as a child's anger; that it would be ſoothed by perſuaſion, and its flinty heart become mellow to the touch of argument. I am unfortunate enough to think that moſt men however capable of reaſoning firſt conſult their prejudices and feelings then vamp the ſophiſtry that will defend them, or that will ſeem to do it, which in ſuch caſes is juſt as good. Why ſhould we expect ſo much benefit from the quack magic of information when almoſt all the miſerable notions of our Jacobins are framed and maintained not only without evidence but againſt it. Not a ſingle federal man has ever been concerned in any of the principal offices of government who has been guilty of fraud or miſconduct in office. Several of the principal have been accuſed and even when their enemies were Judges they were triumphantly acquitted. Hamilton's bittereſt foes were aſhamed to vote for Giles' reſolutions, arraigning his official conduct. Knox, Wolcott